WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1823. [NO. 159.

Office of the Western Carolinian,
Salisbury, June 10, 1823.

As the EXPENSES of this establishment are beginning to bear rather an inverse ratio to the *receipts*, the Editor is compelled to adopt some plan that promises a better reward for his labors in future. The practice in this office, hitherto, has been too careless. Papers have been sent to a great many who are unknown to the Editor, either personally or by report; they pay $1 50 in advance; and it seems that is all many of them ever intend to pay, after receiving the paper one, two, and three years. In future, the terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:

Three dollars a year, payable yearly in advance. Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopt.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance mus be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

PHILO WHITE.

Sign, Coach, and House
PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan *Varnish*.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.——*39

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by Court for the purpose, of contracting for the building of a *Court-House* in the Town of *Concord*, will attend at the Court-House in Concord, on the 4th day of July next, for the purpose of receiving proposals for making and delivering brick and lumber, and doing the mason and carpenter work of said Court-House, &c.

GEO. KLUTTS,
P. BARRINGER,
ABRAM C. M'REE,
JOHN PHIFER, and
JACOB STIREWALD, } *Comr's.*

May 24, 1823. 3t59

NORTH CAROLINA.

BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1823. Lovice Penington *vs.* Ezekiel Penington: Petition for divorce and alimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Copy test, W. W. ERWIN, *C. B. S. C. L.*
Price adv. $4. 3mt69

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1823. Nicholas Michael, *vs.* John P. Mataw: Original attachment levied on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plantiff's demand.

Test, DAVID MOCK, *C. C. C.*
Price adv. $2. 6t62

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sesssions, April Session, 1823. Jesse Hargrave *vs.* John P. Mataw: Original attachment, levied on Lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plantiff's demand.

Test, DAVID MOCK, *C. C. C.*
Price adv. $2. 6t62

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—'44tf

BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

FROM THE KENTUCKY REPORTER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the course of the battle, we were repeatedly repulsed by the enemy, and driven down the mountain. In this succession of repulses and attacks, and in giving succour to the points hardest pressed, much disorder took place in our ranks; the men of my column, of Campbell's column, and a great part of Sevier's, were mingled together in the confusion of the battle. Towards the latter part of the action the enemy made a fierce and gallant charge upon us, from the eastern summit of the mountain, and drove us near to the foot of it. The retreat was so rapid, that there was great danger of its becoming a route. While I was attempting to rally the men, at the distance of about 200 yards from where the scene of action had been, I looked *down the mountain*, and saw Col. Campbell sitting on his bald-face black horse, about 200 yards further off, apparently looking right at me. He was in the same trim (with his coat off) that he had put himself in to fight the battle. I stopped my horse, and raised myself up in my stirrups, to shew him that I saw him. He did not move while I looked at him. Our men were soon rallied, and turned back upon the enemy, who, in a few minutes after we again came into close action with them, gave way. We gained the eastern summit of the mountain, and drove those who had been opposed to us along the top of it, until they were forced down the *western end*, about 100 yards, in a crowd, to where the other part of their line had been contending with Cleaveland and Williams, who were maintaining their ground below them. It was here that Fergusson, the British commander, was killed—and a white flag was soon after hoisted by the enemy, in token of surrender. They were ordered to throw down their arms; which they did, and surrendered themselves prisoners at discretion. It was some time before a complete cessation of firing, on our part, could be effected. Our men, who had been scattered in the battle, were continually coming up, and continued to fire, without comprehending, in the heat of the moment, what had happened; and some, who had heard, that at Buford's defeat, the British had refused quarters to many who asked it, were willing to follow that bad example. Owing to these causes, the ignorance of some, and the disposition of others to retaliate, it required some time and some exertion on the part of the officers, to put an entire stopt to the firing. After the surrender of the enemy, our men gave, spontaneously, three loud and long shouts.

It was not till 15 or 20 minutes after the enemy hoisted the flag of surrender, *nor until some minutes after the shouts of our men had announced the victory*, that I saw Col. Campbell on the west point of the mountain, *with his light colored coat buttoned around him*, coming down on foot, with three others, (all of whom I knew,) to where the prisoners were. He came directly to me, and stood by my side, and, after a short space, ordered the prisoners to sit down. He then proposed a second cheer, which, though joined in by many, was neither so general nor so loud as the first.

Before Col. Campbell came up, the flag of the enemy, and the sword of their commanding officer Dupoister, had been received, not by me, but by my brother, Major Evan Shelby.

About 10 o'clock, on the day after the battle, I was standing alone, about 40 yards south of the spot where Col. Campbell came to me after the surrender, enjoying the warmth of the sun, for I had been very wet the day before, and was exposed to the cold dew of the mountains all night, when I saw Col. C. leave the line of guards that surrounded the prisoners, and walk slowly towards me, with his sword under his arm, till he came near touching me; he then in a lower tone of voice than usual, and with a slight smile on his countenance, made the following expression; "*Sir, I cannot account for my conduct in the latter part of the action.*"

An enterprize so daring, and a victory so complete, was supposed to entitle the officers who had conducted and achieved them, to some testimonials of their country's approbation. The legislature of Virginia, voted to Col. Campbell a horse, sword, and pistols; and the legislature of North Carolina, at their next session, were pleased to distinguish the services of Col. Sevier, myself, and others, by voting to each of us a sword.

Such is the history of the battle of King's Mountain, and of the incidents connected with it, so far as they relate to the present controversy. Of those circumstances which relate to Col. Campbell personally, and which might have a tendency to diminish his reputation, I have seldom spoken, except in confidence, or to those who were previously acquainted with them. I am sure that I may say, with perfect truth that I have never spoken of them in a spirit of detraction.

I had long ceased to be a citizen of North Carolina. The swords voted by her had never yet been presented, although years had passed away. Of the one which was voted to me, I had for a long time rarely thought, until about the year 1810, when the prospect of approaching hostilities with Great Britain naturally roused in me ancient feelings, and recollections of our Revolutionary war, and when, also, I learned from a relation of Mr. Preston, that the state of Virginia had given to him, as the representative of Col. Campbell, the elegant sword which had been voted to the latter, for his services at the battle of King's Mountain; that I was a captain in his regiment, and know that he first planned the expedition with John Sevier," &c. "He (Shelby) was also among the first at the surrender. I saw him and Col. Sevier when the enemy laid down their arms, but did not see Col. Campbell for some time afterwards. I also state, that Maj. Evan Shelby, brother to Isaac, and not Isaac Shelby, Sevier, or Campbell, as I have heard that some now state, received the flag and sword. I also state, that, from this circumstance, I was led to think of Col. Campbell at the time, looking for him among the officers, and do believe if he had been there I should have seen him, and that he did not come up for 15 or 20 minutes after the enemy had laid down their arms and been placed under guard. I also know that it was the general talk at the time, and I have frequently since heard it spoken of by men who were in the action, as an indisputable fact, that he was not in the latter part of the action, or at the surrender. I also recollect distinctly to have heard it said amongst the officers before we left the mountain, as well as on the way home, and since, that Campbell himself admitted it, and in a private conversation with Col. Shelby, on the mount in, had said he could not account for it. I remember to have intended to ask Col. Shelby if this was so, but it has so happened that I have never mentioned this subject to him or him to me."

Maj. William Dellaney states, that, "I was an orderly sergeant in the action of King's Mountain; that I was with Col. Shelby, and rode with him while placing a guard round the enemy after the surrender; that I did not see Col. Campbell in the latter part of the action, or at the surrender, for some minutes afterwards, and that I heard this spoken of at the time, as well as since. It is also my belief from what I understood at the time, (although I did not see it myself,) that it was Major Evan Shelby, and neither of the four Colonels, that received the sword from the British officer in command."

Colonel Moses Shelby states upon oath, that he was twice wounded in the action on King's Mountain; that he was assisted down to a branch some small distance from the foot of the mountain on the east end, and that he saw Col. Campbell there, sitting on his black horse: this was about the middle of the action, and he knows "that Col. Campbell did not leave that place until the battle was over, or until the firing had ceased."

Jacob Bealer states, that he was in Capt. Pemberton's company in the battle of King's Mountain, "and amongst the very first at the place of surrender." "The commander asked for our General, and gave his sword first to Major Even Shelby, who kept it until Col. Campbell came up, which was twenty minutes, and I think longer, afterwards. From the discourse which I heard between Col. Shelby and the British officers, I know that Campbell was not there, and that it was that length of time before he came up."

Joseph Bealer certifies, that, "I was at the surrender with my brother (Jacob Bealer) at his side, and saw and heard what he has stated in the above certificate, and know it to be true, and have always spoken of them, and heard them spoken of by those who were there, in this way."

John Peters also states, that he "was in Capt. Pemberton's company with Jacob and Joseph Bealer, and amongst the first at the surrender. That I know of my own knowledge that what Jacob Bealer has stated in his certificate is true; that the enemy surrendered, and there was a ring made round them, 15 or 20 minutes before I looked up, and saw Col. Campbell coming with two or three others down the mountain; this is what I have always heard, and never heard it contradicted."

The statements of the other individuals who are above named tend to confirm the same facts. They are subjoined.

With respect to the certificates published by Mr. Preston, I shall leave the public to compare with them the facts I have stated, and form their own judgment. I will observe, however, that John M'Culloch is the only one of those whose statements have been published, that I have had an opportunity of communicating with, and he has certified that he never signed the certificate published as his. The statement which he there makes, "that he saw Col. Campbell at the enemy's marque," &c. is very [illegible] and proves nothing. That "marque" [illegible] at the east end of the mountain and 500 or 600 yards from where the enemy surrendered.

The testimonials which I have now exhibited, will satisfy the world that the statements contained in my letters are true.

I deeply and sincerely regret the necessity that has been cast upon me of discussing in defence of my own character, a subject so delicate and so invidious. It is a controversy that I have not sought—it is one that I would have avoided if any alternative had been left me. My letters to Col. Sevier were written in all the confidence of a private correspondence with an old friend. I question not the motives that influenced his son to publish them after the death of his father. But certainly it was an event altogether unexpected by me. The circumstances under which those letters were written, the person to whom addressed, and their private and confidential character, must convince the world that I did not write them for the purpose of defaming the memory of Col. Campbell, or with any design of giving invidious publicity to the unpleasant truths which they contain. And if to have spoken the truth require an apology—if one be due either to the living or the dead, the circumstances of the case amply furnish it; and ought to have mitigated the violence and injustice with which Mr. Preston has assailed me. I do not say this to deprecate the wrath or censure of any one;—for I am conscious of no impropriety and I fear no consequences.

Mr. Preston states, that I have charged Col. Campbell with cowardice. I have made no such charge. I have stated facts only, and cowardice is the inference or construction he chooses to make. The facts stated, I know to be true, yet I do not believe Col. Campbell was a coward. I believe that in the commencement and first part of the action he acted bravely, and that his subsequent conduct was the effect of some unaccountable panic, to which the bravest men are subject. Such at least are the sentiments which I have indulged and cherished; and these combined with my regard for Col. Campbell, and his relatives and connections, will not only furnish a ready answer to the question so exultingly asked by Mr. Preston, why I did not long ago denounce his ancestor to the world as a coward and paltroon?—but will also account for my long and habitual silence on the subject. They will account, too, when taken in conjunction with Col. Campbell's good conduct during a part of the action, for the expressions which Mr. Preston has quoted as used by me in the autograph letter to which he alludes. I can only say that I have no recollection of that letter. I pretend not however to doubt its existence, since it is affirmed by Mr. Preston, and it having ever been my wish to shield the memory of Col. Campbell from reproach.

As to the document of "curious character," (the report of the battle, &c. signed by the officers) to which Mr. Preston so triumphantly refers as furnishing contradictions to the statements contained in my letters; it may be remarked that it was not drawn up on King's Mountain, nor until some days after we had left it—that it is nothing more than a brief and hurried account in general terms of the expedition and the battle, drawn up to authenticate the intelligence of our victory and give tone to public report. This document, inaccurate, indefinite as it is in some particulars, furnishes none of those contradictions which Mr. Preston has supposed to exist.

To make out one of those supposed contradictions, he quotes that part of it which states, "The troops upon the *right* having gained the summit of the eminence, obliged the enemy to retreat along the top of the ridge to where Col. Cleaveland commanded, and were there stopt by his brave men;—a flag was hoisted" &c. Having interpolated, in parenthesis, after the word "right," in the above quotation, the words 'Colonel Campbell's division,' Mr. Preston exclaims, thus it is given under Colonel Shelby's own hand in 1780, that the enemy was routed by the division under Colonel Campbell in person.' The document authorizes no such conclusion, and it is only rendered *plausible* from the interpolation which he has made. The truth is, as I have before stated it, that a great part of the column commanded by Sevier owing to the heavy fire in front of the two centre columns, was drawn into the action. This fact is proved by the certificates of Messrs. Kennedy, Taylor, and Earnest, who belonged to Sevier's column on that day.

"This venerable memoir" is also supposed by Mr. Preston, to furnish "a contradiction in direct terms" to that part of one of my letters to Col. Sevier, where I state "that it may be fairly said, that the great body of the men who crossed the mountains on that expedition were raised and embodied by your and my own united exertions." There is in reality no contradiction. It is true, as stated in the "memoir," that Col. Campbell brought with him 400 men from Washington County, Va. and that Sevier's regiment and mine consisted of only 240 men each. But when it shall be recollected, as I have before related, how this expedition was set on foot; how, by the exertions of Sevier and myself, the refugees were assembled and brought to unite with us, and how the co-operation of Col. Campbell was obtained, I think I am fully justified in having stated to Sevier, "that it may be fairly said that most of the men who crossed the mountains," &c. were embodied by our exertions; or at least I shall be relieved from that direct contradiction which Mr. Preston supposes must entirely destroy my credibility.

As to the propriety of Mr. Preston's remarks in relation to the newspaper publication of 1812, in which I am represented as being "conspicuous through the thin veil of a fictitious signature," I refer the reader to a letter addressed to me on the subject by the late Col. Jno. B. Campbell, and my reply to it, (Nos. 1 and 2,) which I am credibly informed was forwarded by Mr. Preston. I there state that those circumstances relating to Col. Campbell are true, and that they were known to his immediate relatives and friends—yet that I had no participation whatever, in giving publicity to them, but had endeavored to suppress their circulation. Why I was not then assailed, and why it has been preferred to wait the lapse of so many years, until I am brought to the very margin of the tomb, and hundreds of the then living witnesses have been "gathered home to their fathers," the public will judge.

Before I conclude, permit me to ask what reasonable motive or inducement I could have had to fabricate falsehoods for the purpose of defaming Col. Campbell? Has my reputation been built up by pulling down that of others? Or has it been plundered from the graves of the dead? Let my country answer these questions; that country which has given me all that I have of name or reputation.

I think I have a right to be considered at least a witness of fair character, one who has some claims upon the confidence of his contrymen, and who is entitled to be heard without prejudice, although it is his painful duty to speak thus publicly and plainly of the dead. History, however, deals with the dead; and this is a subject of history. And, although my reluctance at the task is certainly increased by the circumstance that Col. Campbell is no more, yet it is very probable that I feel myself more privileged to speak on this subject, than would be consonant with Mr. Preston's ideas of the sanctity and reverence due to his deceased ancestor; for I was a cotemporary of that ancestor, and I shall soon lie down beside him in the grave. My career is run. I feel as though I were almost as nearly connected with the dead as living; and standing thus beside my grave, and between two worlds, I solemnly declare, that the facts I have stated in relation to the conduct of Colonel Campbell, in the battle of King's Mountain, *are true*.

I lament the occasion that has rendered it necessary for me to make this avowal, and to treat of this unpleasant and invidious subject. I now take my final leave of it. I am animated with no spirit of controversy. I have no fears of my reputation, the hardy growth of many years. I can listen undisturbed to the animadversions of Mr. Preston, and nothing shall ever provoke me to engage further in this contest.

April, 1823. ISAAC SHELBY.

[Appended to this Letter, as published in the Reporter, are several columns of Documents, the contents of which being recapitulated in the letter itself, it does not appear to us necessary to give them at large.]

The following extract is from the New-Hampshire Republican, a paper recently established in that state, and edited with very efficient talents by Mr. Butler, recently a member of Congress.

"We are inclined to believe that Mr. Crawford is at present estimated more lightly in New-England than any of his competitors; and should the hand of Providence bereave us of Mr. Adams, should he be inclined to retire from the contest, or should the revolutions of public opinion render his election impossible, we have no doubt that the voice of New-England would be heard for Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Clay, rather than for Mr. Crawford. Mr. Calhoun's mind is of the first order; to the finest talents he unites diligent habits, and with unwavering integrity, moral and political, he blends the loftiest and purest patriotism. Mr. Calhoun is the personal friend of Mr. Adams, with whom he is known to agree on all important points of national policy, and should it hereafter become necessary to choose between Mr. Calhoun and any other individual, except Mr. Adams, we doubt not that Mr. A. and his friends will be found amongst the strenuous supporters of Mr. Calhoun.

R. J. Meigs, Esq. has resigned the office of Post-Master General. Who his successor is to be, is not now known.

INTELLIGENCE.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures new."

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6.

We are indebted to Captain Storey, of the ship Louisa Matilda, arrived at this port on Saturday, in 40 days from Cadiz, for a regular file of Spanish papers to the 26th April, from which we make the following important and interesting extracts. By them it will be seen that the King of Spain had sent to the Council of State a solemn declaration of war against the French, and that the Constitutionalists are actuated with a strong degree of enthusiasm. The French had not passed the Ebro on the 15th of April, and shewed no disposition to do so. The army of Constitutionalists was continually increasing and receiving reinforcements, guerillia parties augmenting on all sides; and the glories of Albufuera, Alaban, and San Marcial will be repeated all over the Peninsula.

The Spaniards are very busy in organizing their army, and the soldiery are all flocking to the defence of the capital, and appear determined to give their opponents a warm reception.

Translated for the National Advocate.

SEVILLE, APRIL 20.—We have learned for certain, that a Decree of His Majesty has been sent to-day to the Council of State, which contains a solemn declaration of war of the Spanish nation against the French.

As soon as the government received notice of the French invasion, they sent expresses to all the authorities, commanding them to proceed to hostilities against them by all the means in their power, without omitting any.

According to the intelligence received by the government, the war has assumed a character entirely national. Napoleon the First fell from his throne under our blows—let us be united and constant, and a similar fate awaits our new and ungrateful enemy.

MADRID, APRIL 16.—They write from Saragossa, under date of the 13th, that the volunteer militia of that city have offered their services as a permanent troop during the war, in case of invasion.

April 19.—The government has officially received the information of the invasion of our territory by the French. The political chief magistrate of Burgos, that of Vittoria, and General Morillo from Valladolid, express theselves thus: The French army is preceded by a vanguard of Frenchified Spaniards, commanded by the infamous Quesada. The national troops fought vigorously against the French in the province of Bilboa, when they retreated on seeing the great superiority in number of the invaders.

All the rich persons of the province of Vittoria have retired to Burgos, flying from the enemies. The chief magistrate of that province, after having saved all that which belonged to the nation, retired himself with a column of 600 militia belonging to the same province. At Burgos they have re-united all the troops of the district to act on the flank of the enemies. Gen. Balesteros, with the troops, and some militia of the fifth district, have been posted on the left bank of the Ebro.—Gen. Morillo, as soon as he heard of invasion, adopted the best measure to carry on the war (*son sus polobra terminales*) his words are very firm, to the enemies of the country and of liberty.

General Abisbal has turned out of Madrid all the prisoners made on the 7th of July, and continues organizing his army with the greatest activity. He has placed four battalions in the barracks, which are exercised at every hour of the day, and he has ordered the artillery which was in Segovia, to be brought there; finally, he prepares himself to give a good reception to the infamous hosts which come to enslave us.

SEVILLE, APRIL 22.—The King, in order to shew a testimony of his regard for this city, has bestowed the title of Duke of Seville on the infant son of the infanta Donna Louisa Carlota.

His Majesty has named for the Ministry of the government of the Peninsula, D. Jose Maris Caltrava, Minister of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, and for that of War, Field Marshal D. Mariano Zorraquin, chief of E. M. of the first army of operations.

SEVILLE, APRIL 21.—Our armies are receiving considerable reinforcements; the guerilla parties which have begun to form, are augmenting on all sides, and the glories of Albufera, Arlaban, and San Marcial, will be repeated all over the peninsula.

We have received a letter from Madrid, dated the 17th, which says: "Considering our circumstances, all is tranquil, and the pure royalists of Saint Louis will be received with valor and resignation, while our armies are completely organizing, and preparing to do more than merely to receive them. If the French rascals are bold enough to march to this capital, rest assured that they will pay dearly for their temerity. All the soldiers are running in with a degree of glory and revenge."

We have no news from the Peninsula, and reports of all sorts are continually in circulation. Part of the French army has certainly passed Vittoria, but that signifies nothing, for the nearer they come they know they must divide, and the easier will be our warfare.

A letter from Bergos mentions, that a great number of people are coming in from the North, telling terrible stories of the French, and still worse of French-Spaniards. It is said here, that Gen. Ballesteros is at Saragossa. Our artillery has gone to Madrid, and there is no national property left to fall into the enemy's hands.

They write from Paris that a certain *lady*, Galabert, or Cabussac, (supposed name,) was going to Madrid with secret instructions, to establish a direct correspondence with the king by means of a minister; they say she has a brother in-law who is Colonel of the guard, (R. 829,) and add, that she carried her written instructions on silk paper, sewed up in her boddice—*Diario Del Gobierno, or Governmental Journal.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 9.—The packet ship Philadelphia, Capt. Bowen, from Liverpool, has put us in possession of European dates two days later than before received. Capt. B. left Liverpool on the 27th April, (Sunday.) The latest paper is of the 26th. We cannot believe that the present aspect of Europe will long continue as it now is. A very short period will bring it to a crisis, and determine whether liberty or despotism will be triumphant. For England to remain inactive, will be impossible. She now remains passive, allowing herself to be drawn as it were into a war, by the whole nation, that she may, for once in the annals of her history, have to record, that she commenced a war with the unanimous consent of her people.

BAYONNE, APRIL 15.

The French troops, on entering the Spanish territory, took with them nine days' provisions. Each soldier carried his own share, and the troops complained loudly of this burden. Since this supply has been exhausted, they are but badly off. The corps before St. Sebastian is obliged to live on pulse and roots.

The Asia is cruising before St. Sebastian. A French brigantine, loaded with provisions, has been carried into St. Sebastian. The provisions were purchased, after which the vessel sailed with prisoners. It was not expected that St. Sebastian would hold out as it has done; 800,000 francs were offered to the Governor to induce him to surrender.

Conchy and Molitor intend to attack him with three divisions. If their attack should be unsuccessful, the result in the present state of affairs will probably prove very disastrous for the French.

Only fifty inhabitants have remained in Irun. Bilboa has recently furnished a volunteer corps of between 500 and 600 young men belonging to the principal families.

The French begin already to feel, not only at St. Sebastian, but throughout their whole line, the deficiency of provisions. Flying columns of guerillas move about between the Pyrenees and the Ebro.—The pastor commands one party of 1500, and displays all his former activity. The parties hover round the French, harass them, and leave them nothing to eat except what they have in their immediate possession. Most urgent orders have been sent to Bayonne to forward supplies at any cost or risk.

THE PRESIDENCY.

From the (Ohio) Olive Branch.

It is doubted whether any man in the Union is better acquainted with the manners, customs, and interests of the people of the United States, than Mr. *Calhoun*; or one who is freer from local prejudices. He has lived in the eastern states five years, sixteen or seventeen in Pennsylvania, and the remainder of his life either in South-Carolina or at the seat of the general government. Thus he has mingled with the better classes of society from north to south, and in a great way has obtained a better insight into their characters, than could have been derived from books, or from a mere casual visit among them. It has often been observed of Washington, that his appointments to office were always judicious;—and why were they so? Because he had a good judgment, and was personally acquainted with all classes of men in the Union. The same may be expected from Mr. Calhoun, if elected, from his great personal knowledge of men, and his judgment, which is sound and discriminating.

As Mr. Calhoun is frequently mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency, I have thought it more than proper to inform the people of this State who he is, and what his pretensions are, so that they may be better enabled to judge of his qualifications for our chief magistrate. If our next President is to come from the slave-holding states, I prefer Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Clay, or any other candidate which has been named. It is believed that Pennsylvania, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina are at present in favor of Mr. Calhoun, and these states give more votes than Mr. Clay can possibly obtain, even should he get the votes of all the western states. But Gen. Jackson will obtain more than Clay in the West. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

From the Mississippi Republican.

So far now as we are advised of public opinion, with reference to the several competitors for the Presidency, Mr. ADAMS is fast gaining ground, and will, in all probability, be the successful candidate.—And when we consider his long tried, and faithful public services—the knowledge which he has uniformly evinced with regard to the complicated machinery of European governments and the secret springs of European policy, together with his well-known pre-eminent talents and unexceptionable character, there is abundant reason to believe the helm of the Republic could not be entrusted to safer or more able hands.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1823.

MUNIFICENCE.

We are happy to have it our power to state the very liberal conduct of the American Bible Society towards the Society in this place, one of its affiliated institutions. The bibles and testaments ordered by the Salisbury Bible Society, and shipped by the brig Milo, were lost at sea. On a statement of this circumstance, made by the President of the Salisbury Bible Society, the board of managers of the American Bible Society, with a promptness and benevolence which cannot be too much admired, ordered on a similar supply as a donation. These bibles and testaments may be expected in a few days, when it is hoped our society will renew its operations, with a zeal and ardor increased by this generous conduct of the parent institution.

It should be remembered, that the annual meeting of the Society will be on the first Monday in August. We hope there will then be a general attendance of the members. A sermon will be preached on the occasion.

The statement, by a committee in behalf of the Students of Pleasant Retreat Academy, of a disturbance that happened in that seminary, we must decline publishing; for we conceive we have no more business to intermeddle with the internal concerns and discipline of a School, without the knowledge and approbation of the trustees and teachers, than we have to obtrude ourself, as a *peace-maker*, into the midst of a family, during the height of one of those domestic bickings which, like "time and chance, happen unto all men."

The address delivered before the Rocky Spring Sunday School Society, has been received. We have now lying on our hands, two or three communications of the same tenor as the above, but each of them about twice the length of it. If we can, consistently with our failure to publish them, insert the above, we shall most willingly do it.

In an article, last week, briefly noticing the formation of a Society by the ladies of Salisbury, we fear remarks escaped us, whose application has, in some instances, been misconstrued. We very well know that an honest difference of opinion prevails as to the policy of bestowing our charity on an object, for the furtherance of which the ladies of our town have associated themselves into a society. There are, in our estimation, many objects which claim the exercise of our benevolence in preference to this. We would impugn the motives of no man, merely because he was opposed to giving alms for the furtherance of this *scheme*, if you please thus to call it. Our last week's remarks were solely intended to vindicate the ladies against the uncourteous and illiberal asperion, of having formed the Society from no other motive than a restless desire of "cutting a figure" in the world, and of being "in fashion," &c. From what we have seen and heard, we are fully persuaded that those ladies who subscribed in order to form a Society, did it as well with their *hearts* as with their hands.

To do away any wrong impression that may have gone out, we will state, that the Rev. Dr. Freeman had no agency, whatever, in our last week's article on this subject; the article itself sufficiently indicated that it was written by the Editor.

GENERAL SUMMARY,

The legislature of Rhode-Island has lately had a short session; among the laws they passed, were two or three authorising *lotteries* to build *meeting-houses!!* The *end* justifies the *means*, we suppose.

In the Connecticut legislature a proposition was offered for restricting the taking of a fish called Alewives, on the supposition that they were *young shad*. A committee was appointed to investigate the subject, who made a sage report to the legislature, that the anatomical structure of the Alewife was the same as the Shad, that the number of *ribs* was the same, &c. Let the Yankees no more laugh at paddy for thinking mice to be young rats.

A negro named Burrell, in Camden county, Georgia, was tried and convicted of murdering his master, B. Sheffield, Esq., and was sentenced to be hung, his head to be cut off and stuck upon a pole, and his body burnt.

Negro Lewis, in Norfolk county, Va. was to have been hung on the 21st. for murdering his master, Mr. William Walker.

Mr. James Gunnell, who lately died in Fruquier Co. Va. manumitted 28 of his slaves, and gave them $300, and a good team, to shirk for themselves in the world. They have lately journeyed into Pennsylvania, seeking for a *home*.

The rev. Mr. *Paul*, (a negro) has been appointed by the Massachusetts Baptist Association, on a mission to the Island of St. Domingo.

The legislative council of Florida convened at St. Augustine on the 24th ult. George Murray was elected President of the council; and on the same day, Governor Duvall transmitted his message, in which, among other things he recommends a site on the river Suwanee, or between it and the Mikasukey, as the the future seat of government of Florida.

A most violent storm and tempest were experienced in some parts of Connecticut, the latter part of May. Barns, sheds, fences, &c. were levelled with the ground; and in Montville, in that State, the Presbyterian Meeting house was struck by lightning while divine service was performing; and just as the pastor was giving out a psalm, which began as follows,

"Methinks the last great day has come,
Methinks I hear the thunder sound," &c.

the electric fluid entered the church, shivered to atoms several pillars, pews, window sashes, &c. killed two ladies, and wounded a number of others.

There has also been a violent storm of hail and rain in Union-town, Md. which broke 580 panes of glass in that village; fields of grain were beat down, most kinds of fruit knocked off from the trees, and much other damage done.

From one garden in Raleigh, there were lately gathered, in 10 succcessive days, 100 quarts of strawberries. So says the Register.

In the State of Maine, a young lady was lately struck with lightning, and the rings in her ears melted, but she herself was not dangerously injured.

A very old and respectable Quaker, by the name of Fox, was lately stabbed, killed and thrown into the water,—supposed to have been done by two negroes, who have been apprehended.

Letters from officers on board Com. Porter's squadron, mention, that the officers and crews are in good health; that they are constantly employed in cruizing among the late haunts of the pirates, but not a pirate is to be found afloat,—the trade is stopped. Assassinations are frequent in Havana; the city is very healthy. The troops there are constantly exercising, and other military preparations making.

Information has been received, by a late arrival at Philadelphia, from Lima, that notwithstanding the Patriots had been defeated, they were still confident of ultimately exterminating the Royalists. The people and army of the city of Lima had declared and organized a Republican government.

The Supreme Director of *Chili*, B. O'Higgins, has resigned his office, and a Provisional Junta of three members, has been formed for the government of that Republic. This measure was thought to be expedient, in order to allay the popular ferment which existed among the Patriots, and to give more energy and effect to the operations of the Patriots against the Royalists,—the latter of whom seem of late, to have had the "best of the fight."

In Colombia, the Royalists are driven to their last hold; and notwithstanding the Patriots have suffered a severe loss in the capture of Com. Daniels and two vessels of his squadron, they are not in the least disheartened, but fight with a determination and a fair prospect, of soon capturing, or driving from their country, the remnants of monarchy that stains the soil of liberated Colombia.

Lord Cochrane having quitted Chili, has arrived at Rio Janeiro, and entered into the service of the Emperor of Brazil. He was invested with the command of the imperial fleet, consisting of one 74, some frigates, smaller vessels, and fire-ships; and had sailed to St. Salvador, for the purpose of destroying the fleet of the old king of Portugal, which was lying there.

Iturbide, the ex-mushroon emperor of Mexico, lately embarked, with his family and suite, at Vera Cruz, on board a British ship, for Italy, the place of his banishment.

The following address from Col. John Carson, to the citizens of Burke county, when a candidate for a seat in the General Assembly, in 1800, twenty-three years ago, was communicated for publication by an esteemed correspondent in Burke county. Its homebred and unvarnished style, mark it as an effusion of olden times; but the views the author seems to entertain of the defects of our State government, are in perfect accordance with the sentiments of the people of the West, at this day.—*Ed. Carolinian.*

Gentlemen, citizens of Burke County: As I offer to serve you as a legislator in the House of Commons, I conceive it my duty, to exhibit to you my opinion on politics. In the first place, you will observe there are sixty counties in this State, and seven Borough towns; each county, at this time, sends three members, and each Borough town one, which constitutes the General Assembly, a body of 187 members. This body meets once in every year, and every year costs the State between ten and twelve thousand pounds; and in consequence of those enormous sums occasioned by the General Assembly, our Treasury is exhausted; and at the last session of Assembly, the Treasurer reported to the House of Commons the necessity of raising the taxes, in order to support government.

Now, gentlemen, in order to get clear of those useless expenses, and also to get clear of raising the taxes, let us point out a mode of government less expensive and more salutary to the people at large,—which, if you are all agreed, let it be as follows:

In the first place, let us new-model our State Constitution, and say that one Commoner out of each county, and one Commoner out of each Borough town, is a body of members

sent to compose the House of Commons; and also, that three Senators chosen out of each of the Districts in the State, is a body sufficient to constitute a House of Senate; then in the House of Commons there would be sixty-seven members, and in the House of Senate twenty-four. This would be a body sufficient to legislate for all the people in the State of North-Carolina, and save the public between five and six thousand pounds a year, by leaving out ninety-six members.

To go on a little further in new-modeling our government, and in order to curtail expenses more fully, we might say that once in three years would be sufficient for our General Assembly to meet. This might be done by our Constitution saying that we shall elect our members of assembly to serve for three years, and our Governor three years. If war should break out, the Governor to have constitutional authority to call the General Assembly together as often as he and his Council thought needful. And in time of war, if thought absolutely necessary to increase the number of our legislators, there might be a clause in our Constitution for that purpose.

A great deal more might be added, on the principle of curtailing the expenses of government. But if this could be done, it would save the State considerable expense,—at least twenty-six thousand pounds in every three years.

Gentlemen, take this small hint, and be wise to make choice of such men to represent you in the General Assembly as are most capable of redressing your grievances, and not such as you think would be a laughing stock to those in the General Assembly who would be inclined to laugh at the ignorance and weakness of their fellow-citizens.

Gentlemen, I am,
Respectfully, your friend,
JOHN CARSON.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Morganton, May 30, 1823.

The select corresponding committee, together with the delegates appointed by the different captains' companies, met according to adjournment; when the delegates reported the following votes, in favour and against the calling of a convention to revise and amend the constitution: 1311 votes in favor of the measure, and 33 against it. There were four companies unrepresented; but from the best information, it is supposed, had the votes been taken, the result would have been similar to the reported companies.

The committee and delegates of the county proceeded to nominate two persons as delegates, to be voted for at the next election, to meet in convention at Raleigh; when Col. Isaac T. Avery, and William Dickson, Esq. were unanimously appointed.

On motion, ordered, that col. I. T. Avery address a letter to the General Committee of Correspondence, or any member, to inform them of our proceedings, and to request such information as they may be in possession of, as regards the convention.

Ordered, further, that the committee and county delegates convene at Morganton, on the fourth Monday of July next.

It is further ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian, and that the Secretary forward them for that purpose.

ANDREW BAIRD, *Chairman.*
BAKER WOODWARD, *Secretary.*

Fourth of July.

Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co. N. C.

Previous notice having been given, the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity, convened at the Court-House on the 11th instant, to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence. Gen. *Geo. Graham* was called to the chair, and *William Davidson*, Esq. appointed Secretary. On motion, *Resolved*, that the Rev. Sam'l Caldwell be invited to introduce the business of the day by prayer; that Sam'l F. Love, Esq. read the Declaration of Independence, and that Col. Thos. G. Polk deliver an Oration.

The following Committees were appointed:

Sam'l M'Comb, Thos. J. Polk, James H. Blake, Thos. B. Smartt,—*Committee of Arrangements.*

Dr. S. Henderson, Dr. R. M'Kenzie, Will Davidson, Thos. G. Polk,—*Committee of Toasts.*

In conformity to the above resolutions, appropriate arrangements have been made for the celebration of the day.

The day will be ushered in by the parade of Capt. Kirk's company of Cavalry, at 11 o'clock; the citizens assembled will form a procession under the direction of the Marshal of the day, Dr. William J. Polk, and march to the Presbyterian Church; when, after suitable religious exercises by the Rev. Sam'l. C. Caldwell, the Declaration of Independence will be read by Sam'l. F. Love, Esq. and an Oration delivered by Col. Thos. G. Polk. A dinner will be prepared on the occasion, by Dr. Sam'l Henderson, at whose house the amusements of the day will be terminated in a public ball.

June 15, 1823.

UNIVERSITY OF N. CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, JUNE 13.

The Commencement of our University took place on Thursday, 5th of this month. The examination of the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior classes, was begun on Friday 23d of May, and closed in the afternoon of the 4th instant—that of the Senior class having been finished, according to the statutes of the University, one month previous to the day of Commencement. On Monday and Tuesday evenings, preceding Commencement, *the competitors* selected by the Faculty from the three lower classes, pronounced selected Orations. On Wednesday evening, *the Representatives* chosen by the two Literary Societies belonging to the University, delivered to quite a large audience, similar orations.

The following is a list of persons composing the Senior class, on whom the degree of Bacheler of Arts was conferred, together with the distinctions in scholarship assigned by the Faculty:

Samuel S. Bell, George S. Bettner, Alex. M. Boylan, Daniel W. Courts, Wm. S. Chapman, George F. Davidson, James H. Dickson, John Haverbon, Robert B. Gilliam, Thomas Graham, James Hall, Thos. B. Haywood, Edmund L. Martin, Hugh Martin, Benjamin T. Moore, Victor M. Murphey, Richmod M. Pearson, John Rains, Benjamin S. Ricks, Matthew E. Sawyer, Alfred M. Scales, Samuel M. Stewart, Thos. Sumner, James A. Washington, George Whitfield, Robt. T. Williamson, and Wm. L. Wills.

William S Chapman and Richmond M. Pearson, were declared first and equal; Thomas Graham, second; Geo. S. Bettner, John Rains, Jas. A. Washington, were ranked third and equal.—The intermediate grade was assigned to the following in the order of their names, Jos. N. Dickson, Robt. S. Gilliam, Thomas Sumner, George F. Davidson, Daniel W. Courts, Matthew E. Sawyer.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Richard Allison, James H. Otey, James Ruffin and Thomas B. Slade, alumni of the University.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Right Reverend John S. Ravenscroft, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North-Corolina.

DUELLING.

A very singular method of fighting a duel, has lately been resorted to in Virginia. A Mr. Archibald Lacy, for some insult, challenged Col. Richard Graves to a *fist-fight*; the Col. objected to the *mode* of such a combat; but proposed, in return, to decide the point of honor in this way,—that two cups should be filled, one with pure water, the other with deadly poison; that they should then cast lots which of them should drink the water, and which the poison; that if the one who drew the poison should refuse to *drink* it, he was to be deemed the coward, and the other the *brave man*. They then tried "what virtue there was in" the law. Col. Graves was indicted under the duelling act, but was acquitted. So it now stands.

TO TAKE HONEY.

Mr. Skinner: There is a gentleman in the lower part of your native county, who knows much better how to take honey from bees than the German mentioned in your paper, (No. 48, vol. 4,) and with less expense than Blake's patent hives.—I was once an eye-witness of his taking it, and partook of the nice dainty. He has no need of cap, mask or gloves—so far from sheilding himself, he rolls his sleeves up above his elbows, and goes at it when the *sun is at its meridian*, knowing that the bees are all at that time *from home*.—The brighter the sun the better, and the month of August is his honey harvest.—When he goes, as before mentioned, at mid-day, he takes off the *top* of the hive, and takes out as much honey as he thinks proper; nails on the top, and goes on to another, and another, until he is done.—The honey is as nice and white as can be—the bees will immediately fill up the vacant place, and the next year you have nice new honey again, as the gentleman informed me. A LOVER OF HONEY.

May 11*th*, 1823.

Another murderous attempt.

A daring attempt was made to take the life of General Foreman, a magistrate of Norfolk county, on Friday evening last. His escape was miraculous. He resided contiguous to the Great Bridge, and was, while riding along a path-way through a swamp, intervening between his dwelling and the main road, fired at by some person concealed in the bushes, but the charge, which he believed to have been a ball, fortunately passed over his head Immediately after the report of the gun, he distinctly heard, as he continued on, the sound of the snapping of guns, four times in quick succession, from which it is evident that there was a party assembled for the express purpose of dispatching him.—*Balt. Pat.*

We are authorized to announce *Thomas Hampton*, Esq. as a candidate for member of the House of Commons in the next General Assembly, from the county of Davidson.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, June 12.

Cotton, 9 to 11¾; flour, fine, 7; superfine, 7 25; wheat, 1 25; whiskey, 35; peach brandy, 50 a 75; apple do. 45 to 55; corn, 65 to 70; bacon, 8½ a 9½; salt, Turks Island, 60 a 65, per 100 bushels; molasses, 32 to 35; sugar, muscovado, 9 to 10; coffee, prime green, 28 to 29; 2d and 3d quality 25 to 27; tea, hyson, 100 to 120; flax-seed 80 to 90; tallow, 8 a 9; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice, 3 50 to 4, pr. 100 lbs.; iron, 4 75 to 5 25, pr. 100 lb; tobacco leaf, 2 75 a 3 50; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON MARKET, June 9.

Cottons—A revival in bills and a decline in freights have operated favorably on produce this week, and although the season is far advanced a tolerable business has been done in Uplands at a small advance; middling to good, 10½ a 12½; very superior, in demand but scarce at 13 cents. The stock of Cotton, of all qualities, is fast diminishing and there is a number of vessels waiting freight.

Cotton Bagging—A good deal has changed hands at 28 cents for best 42 inch.

N. Carolina Bank Bills, 6½ a 7 per cent, dis; Georgia do. 6½ a 7.

Cotton Bagging, Bale

ROPE, &c.

100 Pieces of Cotton bagging. 30 Coils Bale Rope, together with a general assortment of *Groceries*, for sale by

AUGUSTIN AVERILL,
Front Street, Cheraw, South Carolina.
June 2, 1823 59-63-68-72-76-81

MARRIED,

At Mocksville, in this county, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Freeman, *Archibald G. Carter*, Esq. to Miss *Letitia Wilson.*

DIED,

In this county, on Sunday morning, the 18th inst. Elizabeth Albright, wife of Jacob Albright, in her 60th year. She was a believer in the doctrine of Jesus Christ, a sincere, humble practiser of the duties of Christianity. Whilst her surviving friends may derive a useful example from the correct deportment of her life, and her resignation in death, let them take consolation from the hope that her virtues have now met their reward, from that Almighty in whose service she breathed her last. COMMUNICATED.

At his seat near Statesville, Iredell county, on the 14th inst, after a short illness, Col. *Richard Allison*, in the 63d year of his age. Col. Allison served his country during its struggle for independence; and has been an active and useful citizen ever since.

Maj. John M'Clelland,

We are authorized to say, is a Candidate for Representative in the 18th Congress, from the Tenth Congressional District of North-Carolina, composed of the counties of Chatham, Randolph, Davidson, and Rowan.

May 13, 1823.

Lincolnton, June 12, 1823.

THE semi-annual examination of the Students of the Pleasant Retreat Academy, commenced on the 2d and closed on the 4th of the present inst. It affords to the Trustees no small degree of pleasure, that they have it in their power to announce to the public the progress and accuracy of so many young men, who give such evidence that they are ardent in the pursuit of that knowledge which is calculated to prepare them for the discharge of the most arduous duties that may devolve upon them in after life.

In the examination of the different classes, some difference could be observed; but from the accuracy and progress of all, and especially from that spirit of emulation which appeared to be universal, the Trustees have deemed it improper to make distinctions, which are often met with in similar publications. They feel it to be their duty highly to commend the diligence and attention of the students composing the different classes, of which they gave so satisfactory evidence at their examination.

The exercises of the Academy will again commence on the 16th of the present inst. under the direction of the Rev. John Mushat, and Mr. James T. Watson. In this gentleman, Mr. Mushat, from his experience, is warranted to place the highest confidence; and has no doubt but he will prove himself worthy of the patronage of his employers.

By order of the board.
JACOB FORNEY, *Sec'y.*

The subscriber cannot fail to take this opportunity of expressing his high approbation of the punctuality and persevering attention of the Trustees to the examination of the different classes. While they thus continue to discharge their duty, they exonerate themselves, and afford an incentive to application and industry, without which the brightest talents will remain enveloped in obscurity.

JOHN MUSHAT.

Executor's Sale.

ON Tuesday of next August Court, there will be offered for sale, that large and convenient establishment in Salisbury, three doors east from the Court House, the property of the late Barnabas Krider. The house is 60 by 30 feet, with every convenience appertaining to a public house; it is well known as having been occupied as such for about 30 years. The establishment is so well known, that it would be useless to say any thing of its conveniences, &c. Terms of payment will be made to accommodate the purchaser. THOS. HOLMES, *Ex'r.*

Salisbury, June 24, 1823. 8t66

Farm for Sale.

THERE will be sold, on Wednesday, 13th of August next, if not previously sold at private sale, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Grant's Creek, containing about 230 acres, joining John Litaker and others. A great part of the above tract is of the first rate woodland, with a good meadow of about ten or twelve acres, the balance of the land now under cultivation. A good dwelling-house, still house, barn, and other out houses. The above plantation is eight miles west of Salisbury.

The above land belongs to the estate of Barnabas Krider, dec'd. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOS. HOLMES, *Ex'r.*

Salisbury, June 24, 1823. 8t66

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, living in York District, S. Carolina, on the 26th May last, five Negroes,—Gilbert, Phillis, Littleton, Frank, and Phillis' Mulatto child. Gilbert is a fellow about 35 years of age, stout made, black complexion, very intelligent, and good manners; has a down look when spoken to. Phillis is about 20 years of age,—has a light complexion, and a bright mulatto child about 3 months old. Littleton, dark complexion, and Frank, both the sons of Gilbert, about seven and eight years of age, stout boys. The above reward of fifty dollars will be given, and all reasonable expenses paid; or twenty-five dollars will be given for Gilbert alone, delivered at Harrisburg, S. C.

4t62 HENRY MEACHAM,
JOHN KIMBELL,
June 2, 1823. HENRY COLTHROP.

Threshing Machine.

A new and well approved Threshing Machine for sale, at the store of *Mowery & Brown*. A credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser.

May 5, 1823.—8wt59

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber having, at May session last, obtained an order for the sale of nine negroes belonging to the estate of Alex. Prohock, dec'd. will expose the same to public sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 1st of July next. The terms will be twelve months credit,—notes, with approved securities.

MICHAEL BROWN, *adm'r.*
June 3, 1823. 4w39

Doctor Mitchell

HAS arrived, and now offers his services to the citizens of the town of Salisbury, and its vicinity, in the several departments of his profession. He may be found at Mr. Slaughter's Tavern.

Salisbury, June 3, 1823. 56

New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the *Mercantile Business* which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, March 28, 1823.—'47tf

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

May 14. EDWARD CRESS.

Estate of J. A. Pearson.

AT May Term of Rowan county court, 1823, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Jesse A. Pearson, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having demands against the same, are requested to have them duly presented for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

June, 1823. 6wt61 A. NESBITT, *adm'r.*

Notice.

WILL be sold, at Mocks Old Field, in Rowan county, on the twenty-third of June next, (the sale to continue from day to day) the personal property belonging to the estate of Gen. Jesse A. Pearson; consisting of a large and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c.; farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

Also, at the same time and place, will be offered for sale, a number of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.

Terms of credit, &c. will be made known on the days of sale. A. NESBITT, *admr.*

May 28, 1833. 4wt59

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 8th inst. a bright mulatto man, named *Sam*, between 30 and 40 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, and midling heavy made, black and straight hair, with large whiskers extending round under his chin, bold spoken, and not a very pleasant countenance; has, perhaps, some scars on his head. I expect he will try to pass for a white man, or at least for a free man, and may have some kind of a false certificate or free pass with him, as the like has been lately found in his possession, in which he called himself Samuel Knox, signed by several names, but all the same hand. If he procures another, he may give himself some other name. He also took with him his wife, named Grace, about 25 years of age, a stout hearty woman, perhaps taller than him, large boned, straight and trim made, pleasant countenance, and not a very black negro. She has a scar on the calf of her right leg, occasioned by a burn. She is in the habit of wearing her hair midling long, and comed up to the top of her head, and tied. They have both been raised near Hill's Iron Works, York, S. C. If they leave that, I expect they will make either to the north or west. Any person taking up said negroes, and delivering them to me, living in Mecklenburg county, N. C. near Charlotte, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid; or $15, if confined in any jail, and a letter sent to me by mail, to Charlotte.

JAMES M. BLACK.
June 14, 1823. 4t'62

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at arge, that they have associated, under the firm of *Grimes & Cooper*, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from $12 to $120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of *Bedsteads*, at from $3 to $25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
*39 JOHN COOPER.

Sheriff's Sale.

ON Monday, the 14th day of July next, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following lots in Rutherfordton: Eight lots on the east side of Main street; four front lots, Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8, and four back lots, Nos. 16, 17, 18, and 19; and on the west side of Main street, four lots, two front lots, Nos. 5 and 6, [illegible] back lots, Nos. 16 and 17; including [illegible] widow Miller and Garland Dickerson [illegible] ken as the property belonging to the [illegible] James Miller, deceased, in the hands of his administrator by an execution at the instance of the administrators of Charles M'Dowell, dec'd. and the executors of Wallace Alexander. Attendance will be given by

WM. CARSON, *Sh'ff.*
May 20, 1823. 3wt59

The thorough bred Horse

DION,

WILL stand the season at my stable in Salisbury, and be let to mares at the price of eight dollars the season; five dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare takes the horse, with liberty to turn to the season should the mare not prove with foal.

Dion is now nine years old. His dam was by the imported horse Charriot; his sire, the old imported Dion, whose pedigree almost every person is well acquainted with.

Dion certainly ranks with the best horses ever trained on the Salisbury turf, having been a running horse since three years old. During this time he has won six races—three mile heats, and 3 one-mile heats; also, the best purse ever run.

Dion is a beautiful bay, rising fifteen hands high. For muscular power, and elegance of action, he cannot be excelled.

There are a few colts from Dion; and though they are the produce of common mares, they are uncommon in point of size, form and beauty.

The season has already commenced, and will terminate the 1st of August.

MOSES A. LOCKE.
Salisbury, May 13, 1823. 10t63

Morganton Bible Society.

THE first anniversary of this society will be holden at the Church in Morganton, on Tuesday the 15th day of July. A new board of Managers will then be chosen; a report made of the proceedings of the current year, and suitable addresses delivered by the clergyman, and others, of the different denomination of Christians. It is hoped, that the friends of the Bible in all parts of the country will be present, and by becoming members of the society, afford their aid in the laudable design of supplying all the destitute in the county with the word of life.

t58 C. EDDY, *Sec'y.*

Notice.

TAKEN up, and committed to the jail of Guilford county, on the 2d of May last, a negro man slave, who says he belongs to the estate of William Thomas dec'd, late of Marlboro' District, South Carolina. Said negro calls himself *Harry*, is low and stout built, and appears to be 28 or 30 years of age. The executors or administrators of the said William Thomas, are desired to apply for and take the said negro away. 3t60

June 4, 1823. SAMUEL GERRIN, *Jailor.*

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1823: Jane Weaver vs. William Weaver.....Petition, divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

HY. GILES, *C. S. C.*
Price adv. $4. 3wt70

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1823: Abraham R. Jones vs. Bennet Austin.....Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on the defendant, it is therefore *ordered* by the court, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy and plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JNO. GILES, *C'k.*
Price adv. $1 25 3t60

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823: Alexander Nesbit & Co. vs. Bennet Austin..... Original attachment, levied on three negroes. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on the defendant, it is therefore *ordered* by the court, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy and plead, or demur, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JOHN GILES, *C'k.*
Price adv. $1 25 3t60

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1823. Catharine Cowan vs. Thomas Cowan; Petition for divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgement will be had pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, R. WORKE, *C'k.*
Price adv. $4. 3mt71

NORTH CAROLINA.

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823. James Torrence vs. Charles D. Conner.....Original attachment, levied in the hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as garnishee; also, on one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western-Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the defendant appear before this Court on the first day of the next term to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead to the said cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered against said defendant pro confesso.

Test, R. SIMONTON, *C'k.*
Price adv. $4. 3mt71

Poetry.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

"A merry heart doeth good like a medicine."

With mirth let us cherish our hearts,
'Tis a precept by Solomon given,
And cheerfulness surely imparts
The temper best fitted for heaven.

Among all the numberless ways
By which folly contrives to be wrong,
There is none which more weakness displays
Than making a visage too long.

Th' Omnipotent Donor designs
That the gifts of his grace be enjoy'd;
Hence, he that forever repines,
Had better be better employ'd.

When first was created our race,
This earth for man's mansion was given;
And shall he find fault with the place
To which he's allotted by heaven?

'Tis a thing, I believe, understood,
In which every sect is agreed,
This earth was declared to be good,
And so in the Bible we read.

Under Providence, tenants at will,
A fine habitation we hold;
For us to be murmuring still,
Is wicked, ungrateful and bold.

Yet well-meaning people I've seen,
Who think true religion is shown
By a sort of woe begone mein,
And a sad, whining, dolorous tone.

'Tis true there's a season to mourn,
As Solomon says—ne'ertheless
Our griefs should be manfully borne,
And 'tis folly to cherish distress.

A train of diseases await
On a heart that forever is sad,
And some, from a sorrowing state,
Become irretrievably mad.

That religion can never be true,
Which bows its disciples to earth,
For he that has heaven in view,
Has the best of all titles to mirth.

With mirth then we'll cherish our hearts,
'Tis a mandate by Solomon given,
For cheerfulness surely imparts
The temper best fitted for heaven.

THE COURTIER.

The snake, tradition's tale avers,
Casts, once a year, his speckled skin:
Yet no improvement change infers:
'Tis still the self-same snake within.

Too like the supple courtier's trim,
Who turns and twists, occasion's slave:
'Tis change of side, not change of him!
New knavery—but the same old knave!

From the Baltimore Patriot.

DEFINITION OF A SIGH.

When Cupid's dart hath pierc'd the heart,
The wound inflames—and then
Of Zephyr's wings a fan he brings,
To quench the flame again.

PYTHIAS.

Literary Extracts, &c.

SELF TORTURES.

The following extracts from Maj. Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, exhibits the character of our Western Indians in a new and interesting light:

Annually, in the month of July, the Minnetarees celebrate their great medicine dance, or dance of penitence, which may well be compared with the Corrack-porja or the expiatory tortures of the Hindoos, so often celebrated at Calcutta. On this occasion a considerable quantity of food is prepared, which is well cooked, and served up in their best manner. The devotees then dance and sing to their music at intervals, for three or four days together or in full view of victuals, without attempting to taste of them. But they do not, even at this time, forego their accustomed hospitality. And if a stranger enters, he is invited to eat, though no one partakes with him. On the third or fourth day, the severer expiatory tortures commence, to which the preceding ceremonies were but preludes. An individual presents himself before one of the officiating magi, crying and lamenting, and requesting him to cut a fillet of skin from his arm, which he extends for that purpose.—The devout operator thrusts a sharp instrument through the skin near the wrist, then introduces the knife, and cuts out a piece of the required length, sometimes extending the excision entirely to the shoulder. Another will request bands of skin to be cut from his arm. A third will have his breast flayed, so as to represent a full moon or crescent. A fourth submits to the removal of concentric arcs of skin from his breast. A fifth prays the operator to remove small pieces of skin from various indicated parts of his body; for this purpose an iron bodkin is thrust through the skin, and the piece is cut off, by passing the knife under the instrument.

Various are the forms of suffering which they inflict upon themselves.—An individual requests the operator, to pierce a hole through the skin of each of his shoulders, and after passing a long cord through each of the holes, he repairs to a golgotha at some distance from the village, and selects one of the bison skulls collected there.—To the chosen cranium he affixes the end of his cord, and drags it in this painful manner to the lodge, around which he must go with his burden, before he can be released from it.—No one is permitted to assist him, neither dares he to put his own hand to the cords, to alleviate his sufferings.—If it should so happen that the horns of the cranium get hooked under a root or other obstacles, he must extricate it in the best manner he can, by pulling different ways, but he must not touch the rope or the head with his hands, or in any respect attempt to relieve the painful strain upon his wounds, until his complete task is performed.

Some of the penitents have arrows thrust through various muscular parts of their bodies, as through the skin and superficial muscles of the arm, leg, breast and back.

A devotee caused two stout arrows to be passed through the muscles of his breast, one on each side near the mammæ. To these arrows, cords were attached, the opposite end of which were affixed to the upper part of a post, which had been firmly implanted in the earth for the purpose. He then threw himself backwards, into an oblique position, his back within about two feet of the soil, so as to depend with the greater portion of his weight by the cords. In this situation of excruciating agony, he continued, to chant and to keep time to the music of the gong, until from long abstinence and suffering he fainted. The bystanders then cried out, "Courage, courage," with much shouting and noise; after a short interval of insensibility he revived, and proceeded with his self-inflicted torture as before, until nature being completely exhausted, he again relapsed into insensibility, upon which he was loosed from the cords, and carried off amidst the acclamations of the whole assembly.

Another Minnetaree, in compliance with a vow he had made, caused a hole to be perforated through the muscles of each shoulder; through these holes, cords were passed, which were, at the opposite ends, attached by way of a bridle to a horse, that had been penned up three or four days without food or water. In this manner, he led the horse to the margin of the river.—The horse, of course, endeavored to drink, but it was the province of the Indian to prevent him, and that only by straining at the cords with the muscles of the shoulder, without resorting to the assistance of his hands. And notwithstanding all the exertions of the horse to drink, his master succeeded in preventing him, and returned with him to his lodge, having accomplished his painful task.'

From the Fayetteville Observer.

HYSON TEA.

The fact has been demonstrated that the genuine Hyson Tea may be successfully cultivated in this state. The experiment has been tried, and the result has been the most satisfactory. A lady, the wife of Mr. John Newland, of Chatham County, found a seed much resembling that of Buck-wheat, in the bottom of a box of Tea, which her husband had purchased in this town.—She planted the seed in her garden, and the product was a plentiful crop. She gave some of the seed to Mrs. Farrington, the lady of Mr. John Farrington, of Chatham County, who also planted the seed; and the writer of this article obtained his information from Mrs. Farrington, and also obtained from her some of the Tea and Seed.—He planted the seed in his garden in this town, where it can be seen by those who are curious to witness the products of the East-Indies transferred to this western hemisphere.

The writer of this article has distributed, of the small portion of the seed obtained by him, to many of his friends in this town and its vicinity.

A Treatise on the mode of curing this valuable plant is quite desirable.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1823.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Sir CHARLES BAMPFYLDE, lately shot in the street of London by a servant, whose wife lived in Sir Charles' family, and whose jealousy appears to have been excited from this circumstance, was arrived at the *seductive age of 71!!* He married a Miss MOORE, as beautiful as she afterwards proved vicious. She was often seen on the race courses of Ascott, &c. with bank bills *in a basket*, for the purpose of betting; she was also distinguished for driving two beautiful little horses, which Sheridan alludes to in the School for Scandal.

"Sure never was seen two such beautiful ponies;
Other horses are clowns, but these macaronies"

Sir Charles abandoned her soon after marriage, previous to which she abandoned herself so notoriously, that when the present Sir George Bampfylde grew up, his (nominal) father was in the habit of introducing him as "Lady Bamfylde's son and my heir." Upon the late occasion, say the London papers, this *exemplary* wife insisted upon being allowed to smooth the dying pillow of her erring old sposo!

Sir Charles B.'s father was a miser, who inherited a good estate, and left behind him a much greater. The son succeeded to it at an early age, and, as is usual, spent it much faster than his father made it. In all the insolence of his fortune, one of his servants contrived to offend him, for which Sir Charles threatened to kick him to h——. "If you do," said the man, "I will tell your father how you are spending his money." When this old Adonis was about sixty-eight, he fell in love with a dutchess-widow, and resumed a smartness of dress and appearance so laughable (in the eyes of all but the widow) that the following lines were sent to him:

Beau Fumbler, Ætatis 68. [rays;
"His eyes through wrinkled corners cast their
He bows rheumatic; still soft things he says;
Toothless, he fancies that he yet is young,
And strains his crippled knees, and struts along."

CANNIBALISM.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. J. Williams, to his father, at anchor in Koroadica bay, in New Zealand, riding out a gale of wind, dated April 23 1822: "I went on shore the other day, and saw the head of a very great chief, belonging to the river Thames, with whose party Shugee had gone to war. The chief's name was Hinakee, a very large man. It is said he received four balls before he fell. Immediately after he fell, Shugee, with a revengeful glee, caught his blood as it was streaming from his veins, and drank it with all the eagerness possible. But this is not all; they cut him limb from limb, and eat a delicious meal of him. The large canoes are now returning from the war in every direction. The day before yesterday three returned, one or two of which had a man's head, at the head and stern, and several prisoners they had taken in the war. One of our seamen went on shore at a chief's place, whose name is Pomare, and saw ten heads, all preserved, brought from the war, one of which was a child's, about 18 months old, probably the child of a great chief. Poor Hinakee had two brothers, the one almost as fine a man as himself; the other a fine young man about 18 or 20 years old—all massacred, and eaten, except their heads, which they preserve either as tokens of victory, or to sell to Christians for muskets or powder, to enable them to execute, more effectually, their wicked deeds.

LEARNED DUTCHMAN.

A phenomenon has appeared at Amsterdam in the shape of a Dutch Improvisator. This individual, a distinguished merchant, named Clercq, although only 27 years of age, has acquired a thorough knowledge of history, and of Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, French, English, German, and Dutch literature. He recites by turns, and with enthusiasm, the poems of Calderon, Tasso, Voltaire, Byron, and Schiller. To all this knowledge he joins the inspiration which alone creates a poet; and what is very extraordinary, his poetry is almost wholly extemporaneous. Among the subjects which have thus been illustrated by his genius, one of the most remarkable was "Melpomene," proposed to him in the presence of the Institute. Commencing with the dramatic art in its feeble infancy, he followed it in its vigorous youth, under Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides; depicted in several brilliant passages (the truth of which was acknowledged by the learned Greek scholars of the Institute) the distinguishing character of each of those three poets; and thence passed to Italy, to France, to England, to Germany, and back to Holland; taking a rapid but admirable view of the dramatic literature of those countries.

COL. BOON.

The name of Col. *Daniel Boon*, the enterprising pioneer of the western country, is familiar to almost every one. An anecdote is related of him, in his last retirement, which is not only descriptive of his disposition, but also of the [illegible] whom his remark was applied.

"I first removed, (said he,) to the woods of Kentucky. I fought and repelled the savages, and hoped for repose. Game was abundant, and our path was prosperous. But soon I was molested by interlopers from every quarter. Again I retreated to the region of the Mississippi; but again these speculators and settlers followed me. Once more I withdrew to the licks of Missouri—and here at length I hoped to find rest. But I was still pursued—for I had not been two years at the licks before a d—d yankee came, and settled down *within an hundred miles of me!!*"

MARRIAGE BROKERS.

In Genoa there are marriage brokers who have pocket-books filled with names of marriageable girls of the different classes, with notes of their figures, personal attractions, fortunes, &c. These brokers go about endeavoring to arrange a connection; and when they succeed, they get a commission of 2 or 3 per cent. upon the portion. Marriage at Genoa is quite a matter of calculation, generally settled by the parents or relations, who often draw up the contract before the parties have seen one another; and it is only when every thing else is arranged, and a few days previous to the marriage ceremony, that the future husband is introduced to his intended partner for life.—Should he find fault with her manner or appearance, he may break off the match, on condition of his defraying the brokerage, and other expenses incurred.

CORSETS.

Mrs. Deshang of Bethany, in New Jersey, was the mother of three amiable daughters, highly accomplished and beautiful; the young ladies have long been in the habit of lacing as tight as any of their neighbors; one has become quite infirm, and the other two evidently droop. The alarmed parent stated the situation of her children to her old friend the venerable Dr. Galen of Philadelphia, who soon after the receipt of her note, forwarded the following reply:

Madam: The case of your charming daughters affects me, and my whole experience may be put in requisition to assist them; that they were healthy, robust and fine children, I perfectly recollect, and that their healths are now impaired may perhaps be solely ascribed to themselves. *Fashion* destroys more females than *fevers*. From a mistaken notion of bettering the best work of Heaven, the infatuated fair risk health and even life itself. I deem the *corset* of the present day to be a perfect engine of torture, and worthy the inquisition of Goa, and Rome, and infinitely worse than the stays of time gone by. These last to be sure were injurious, but they left the resemblance of female shape: the corset, on the contrary, presents the waist as regularly round and untapering as a white lead keg. The olden stays, I remember, were laced with a silken string, of the size of the finest twine, but the corset requires a cord equaling the bow string of a Kickapoo Chief. The antiquated hoop was of a formidable expansion, and when first thrown upon the public eye created no trivial sensation—but in itself it was perfectly harmless, there was no compression about it; and the lady abode as safely within its ample circumference as the sentinel in his box. Every dog *will* have, and every fashion *must* have its day. I anticipate the happy period when the fairest portion of the fair creation will step forth unencumbered with slabs of walnut, and tiers of whalebone. The constitution of our females must be excellent, to withstand in any tolerable degree the terrible inflictions of the corset 8 long hours every day, or the horrible total of 178 200 minutes in 1 year. No other animal could survive it.—Take the honest ox, and enclose his sides with hoop poles, and put an oaken plank beneath him, and gird the whole with a bed-cord, and then demand of him *labour*. He would *labour* indeed, but it would be for breath. Splinter and belay a pig in the same way, and a whine might be aspirated, but it would be a whine of expiration.

But I fear I am trespassing too violently on your patience, and in pity to you conclude with the old Caledonian motto, "Spero meliora."

Yours, GALEN.

RELIGIOUS.

COMMUNICATED.

The Auxiliary Bible Society of the Students of the University of North-Carolina.

At a late meeting of the members of this Society, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Elam Alexander, President; Jno. Davis, Edw'd D Sims, Vice Presidents; Bromfield L. Ridley, Corr. Sec'ry; Robt. H. Booth, Recor. Sec'ry; Ben. B Blume, Treasurer; Mat. E. Manly, Sam'l F. Sneed, Tho's Bond, Edmund Mason, Wm. E. Anderson, A. J. D. Rosset, Marshal T. Polk, Zeno Johston, Robt. Hall, Wash. Donnell, Managers.

This Society dates it origin about 12 months back; and, with most others of the same kind in the State, is to be ascribed to the exertions of Dr. Robinson, the zealous, indefatigable and successful Agent of the Parent Institution. His benevolent proposition for the establishment was no sooner announced than it met the hearty assent, and decided approbation of the Students of the University, more than a hundred of whom instantly concurred in the noble design. From the peculiar nature of their situation, and the tenor of their pursuits, but more than all, from the unfavorable character which misrepresentation has attached to them, the circumstance doubtless excited the surprize, if not astonishment of the community, and may have been regarded as the result of a momentary impulse. The steady spirit, however, which has uniformly animated the members, and the unabated zeal which has maintained the standing, whilst it encreased the efficiency of the Society, clearly prove it the offspring of habitual benevolent feelings and confirmed Christian principles. A *few* only, had felt the spiritual influence of religion; but *all* had witnessed the happy effects of the Gospel on the community. They had seen it the reformer of public morals, the parent of social order, the source of individual felicity and of public prosperity. They had seen it softening the savage Hottentot into the civilized man, and setting down the roaming Indian into the useful citizen; and it was the influence of that spirit which has placed the word of God into the hands of *heathens*, that determined them to afford the same treasure to our destitute *fellow-citizens*, united to them, as they are, by the endearing ties of country.

It was soon found that no neighborhood presented an ampler field, or more crowded objects, for the exercise of active philanthropy and christian charity. The "light of science" though so near, had not driven away the darkness of ignorance, and to add to the wretchedness of their situation, they were destitute of the "light of life," so well calculated to gladden the *afflicted* heart and to cheer the dreariness of poverty. Under these considerations, the Society has procured a number of Bibles and Testaments for the purpose of carrying them to every man's door by gratuitous distribution, or by accommodating their prices to the respective abilities of purchasers. In the capacity of students, the members are somewhat confined in the sphere of their active operations; but this inconvenience is measurably removed by the employment of agents in the County, from whose zeal in the cause of the Bible and intimate acquaintance with the circumstances of the people, they derive the pleasing assurance that it will be placed within the reach of all their destitute neighbours.

This Society is exclusively composed of the Students of the University; and if there be aught to deserve admiration, or to call forth praise, it should assuredly be placed to the credit of our Institution, and go to do away any prejudices which may have arisen against its character. There are several circumstances which must render this Society peculiarly interesting and important. Interesting, as it is a monument of the feelings and sentiments by which the young men of our University are actuated—important, not only from the beneficial influence which it may shed around its immediate circle, but because the spirit which now inspires its members, may continue to animate them when engaged in the active business of life, and breathe forth in similar institutions throughout the State.

Believing this the only institution of the kind amongst us, solely constituted by young men, it is hoped to stimulate the same class in other parts, to enlist in a cause, consecrated by a holy religion and a godlike charity; and farther, that whilst professing Christians will behold in it either the reproach of their backwardness or an encouragement to their exertions, non professors will feel the force of the considerations which had led to the formation of this Society, and be induced to follow the example which is set them.

Wedding Presents.—In the Swedish province of Dalecarlia, it is customary for young females on their wedding day to present each of the guests with a pair of stockings or gloves of their own knitting. This custom is held so sacred, that weddings are frequently deferred, because the requisite quantity of stockings and gloves is not furnished.